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10/039,763	11/07/2001	Wei Tong	243768074US	9159

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EXAMINER
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BETIT, JACOB F

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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2175

DATE MAILED: 07/02/2004

6

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

# Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/039,763

Applicant(s)

TONG, WEI

Examiner

Jacob F. Betit

Art Unit

2175

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

## Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

## Status

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

## Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-27 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

## Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

## Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

DOV POPOMAGI  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100

## Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## DETAILED ACTION

### *Claim Objections*

1. Claims 15 and 22 are objected to because of the following informalities:

Claim 15, in lines 9-10 and claim 22, in lines 15-16 recite the limitation “with the part identification and the generator idnentification”. For the purpose of examining it is assumed that “idnentificaiton” is a spelling error and is meant to be --identification--.

Appropriate correction is required.

### *Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103*

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-27 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Biffar (U.S. patent No. 6,397,212 B1) in view of Kellstrom, Jr. (U.S. patent No. 6,622,149 B1).

As to claim 1, Biffar teaches a method in a computer system for searching for a drawing number related to a part in a generator, the method comprising:

receiving a part identification, the part identification being associated with the part in the generator (see column 11, lines 37-48);

receiving a generator identification (see column 11, lines 32-36);

searching, wherein the search is based on the part identification and the generator identification (see column 11, lines 46-59); and

providing an indication (see column 11, lines 60-67).

Biffar does not teach searching for a drawing number; the drawing number search; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches searching for a drawing number (see column 8, lines 14-40); the drawing number search; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include searching for a drawing number; the drawing number search; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because searching for a drawing number; the drawing number search; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claims 2, 8 and 12, Biffar as modified, teaches wherein the generator identification is a generator type (see Biffar, column 11, lines 32-36).

As to claims 3, 9, and 13, Biffar as modified, teaches wherein the generator identification is a shop order identification (see Biffar, column 4, lines 34-60).

As to claims 4, 10 and 14, Biffar as modified, teaches further comprising receiving a request to perform a search (see Biffar, column 11, lines 46-48).

As to claim 5, Biffar as modified, teaches further comprising receiving a cooling method associated with the generator (see Biffar, column 11, lines 27-31).

As to claim 6, Biffar teaches a drawing number search system comprising:  
a generator receiving means for receiving information related to a generator, the generator information including a generator identification (see column 11, lines 32-36);  
a part receiving means for receiving information related to a part, the part information including a part identification (see column 11, lines 37-48);  
a searching means for searching based on the generator information and the part information (see column 11, lines 46-59); and  
a results means for providing an indication found in the search (see column 11, lines 60-67).

Biffar does not teach searching for a drawing number; and providing an indication of the drawing number.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches searching for a drawing number (see column 8, lines 14-40); and providing an indication of the drawing number (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include searching for a drawing number; and providing an indication of the drawing number.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because searching for a drawing number; and providing an indication of the drawing number would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claim 7, Biffar teaches a drawing number search system in a drawing number search computer comprising:

a submission component for receiving information related to a generator and for receiving information related to a part in a generator, the generator information including a generator identification, and the part information including a part identification (see column 11, lines 32-48);

a database for storing information, the information including part information and generator information (see column 4, lines 18-22);

a search component that determines based on the generator information and the part information received by the submission component (see column 11, lines 46-59); and

an indication component that indicates (see column 11, lines 60-67).

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Biffar does not teach storing drawing numbers and drawing number information, the drawing number information associated with individual drawing numbers; a search component that determines a drawing number; and an indication component that indicates the drawing number found in the search.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches storing drawing numbers and drawing number information, the drawing number information associated with individual drawing numbers (see column 8, lines 14-19); a search component that determines a drawing number (see column 8, lines 14-40); and an indication component that indicates the drawing number found in the search (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include storing drawing numbers and drawing number information, the drawing number information associated with individual drawing numbers; a search component that determines a drawing number; and an indication component that indicates the drawing number found in the search.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because storing drawing numbers and drawing number information, the drawing number information associated with individual drawing numbers; a search component that determines a drawing number; and an indication component that indicates the drawing number found in the search would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claim 11, Biffar teaches a computer-readable medium whose contents cause a computer to search for a drawing number related to a part in a generator by a method comprising:

receiving a part identification, the part identification being associated with the part in the generator (see column 11, lines 37-48);

receiving a generator identification (see column 11, lines 32-36);

searching, wherein the search is based on the part identification and the generator identification (see column 11, lines 46-59); and

providing an indication found in the search (see column 11, lines 60-67).

Biffar does not teach searching for a drawing number, wherein the drawing number search is based on identification ; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches searching for a drawing number, wherein the drawing number search is based on identification (see column 8, lines 14-40); and an indication of the drawing number found in the search (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include searching for a drawing number, wherein the drawing number search is based on identification; and an indication of the drawing number found in the search.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because searching for a drawing number, wherein the drawing number search is based on identification; and an



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indication of the drawing number found in the search would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claim 15, Biffar teaches a method in a user computer for searching for a drawing number related to a part in a generator, the method comprising:

receiving a part identification from a user, the part identification being associated with the part in the generator (see column 11, lines 37-48);

receiving a generator identification from a user (see column 11, lines 32-36);

transmitting the part identification and the generator identification to a search server (see column 5, lines 49-57); and

receiving from the search server associated with the part identification and the generator identification (see column 11, lines 46-67).

Biffar does not teach transmitting to a drawing number search server; and receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number associated with the identification.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches transmitting to a drawing number search server (see column 8, lines 14-40); and receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number associated with the identification (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include transmitting to a drawing number search server; and receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number associated with the identification.

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It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because transmitting to a drawing number search server; and receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number associated with the identification would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claims 16 and 23, Biffar as modified, teaches further comprising transmitting a request to search to the drawing number search server (see Biffar, column 5, lines 49-57).

As to claim 17, Biffar as modified, teaches further comprising displaying the drawing number found in the search to a user (see Kellstrom, Jr., figure 8M).

As to claims 18 and 24, Biffar as modified, teaches wherein the generator identification is a generator type (see Biffar, column 11, lines 32-36).

As to claims 19 and 25, Biffar as modified, teaches wherein the generator identification is a shop order identification (see Biffar, column 4, lines 34-60).

As to claim 20, Biffar as modified, teaches wherein the drawing number search server determines a drawing number based on the part identification and generator identification received from the user computer (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 14-40).

As to claim 21, Biffar as modified, teaches further comprising receiving a cooling method associated with the generator from a user (see Biffar, column 1, lines 27-31).

As to claim 22, Biffar teaches a computer-readable medium whose contents cause a user computer to request a search for a drawing number related to a part in a generator by a method comprising:

receiving a cooling method associated with the generator from a user (see column 11, lines 27-31);

receiving a part identification from a user, the part identification being associated with the part in the generator (see column 11, lines 37-48);

receiving an identification of the generator (see column 11, lines 32-36);

transmitting the part identification and the generator identification to a search server (see column 5, lines 49-57), wherein the search server determines based on the part identification and generator identification received from the user computer (see column 11, lines 46-59);

receiving from the search server associated with the part identification and the generator identification (see column 11, lines 60-69); and

displaying to a user (see column 11, lines 60-69).

Biffar does not teach transmitting to a drawing number search server, wherein the drawing number search server determines a drawing number; receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number; and displaying the drawing number found in the search.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches transmitting to a drawing number search server, wherein the drawing number search server determines a drawing number; receiving from the drawing number

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search server a drawing number (see column 8, lines 14-40); and displaying the drawing number found in the search (see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include transmitting to a drawing number search server, wherein the drawing number search server determines a drawing number; receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number; and displaying the drawing number found in the search.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because transmitting to a drawing number search server, wherein the drawing number search server determines a drawing number; receiving from the drawing number search server a drawing number; and displaying the drawing number found in the search would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

As to claim 26, Biffar teaches a computer-readable medium containing a data structure for use by a drawing number search system (see column 4, lines 14-25, and see figures 1-2) for the limitations of this claim the applicant is referred to the discussions of claims 7-9 above.

As to claim 27, Biffar does not teach further comprising an indication of a drawing number, the drawing number being associated with the generator identification and the part identification.

Kellstrom, Jr. teaches further comprising an indication of a drawing number, the drawing number being associated with the generator identification and the part identification (see column 8, lines 14-40, and see figure 8M).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar to include further comprising an indication of a drawing number, the drawing number being associated with the generator identification and the part identification.

It would have been obvious to a person having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have modified Biffar by the teachings of Kellstrom, Jr. because further comprising an indication of a drawing number, the drawing number being associated with the generator identification and the part identification would help find drawings to insert in to an assembly drawing (see Kellstrom, Jr., column 8, lines 36-37).

### ***Conclusion***

4. The art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

“Auto Parts Authority” for teaching an online catalog that allows the user to choose a part type, year, and make of a vehicle to get the part number.

“Replacement Auto Parts Catalog - Auto Parts Warehouse” for teaching an OEM replacement auto parts catalog where the user choose the make, year, model, and part of a vehicle and the catalog returns the part name, brand, price, and part number.

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“The official NAPAonline.com E-commerce Site | Home Page” for teaching selecting the year, make, and model and engine size of a vehicle; getting a list of available jobs for the selected vehicle; choosing a job; getting a generic list of parts that that job may require; selecting the required parts; and getting a list of the parts including name, number, and price.

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jacob F. Betit whose telephone number is (703) 305-3735. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 9 am to 5 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Dov Popovici can be reached on (703) 305-3830. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jfb  
17 Jun 2004

  
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